

WHOLE NO. 9090.

THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Another Rebel Battery on the Potomac.

Engagement Between the Battery and the Gunboats Reliance and Yankee.

Harper's Ferry Still Occupied by Gen. Banks.

Part of His Force Intrenched on the Maryland Heights.

Important News from Western Virginia.

Reported Battle Between the Union Troops and the Rebels Under Henry A. Wise.

Terrible Slaughter and Retreat of the Rebels.

Strong Efforts to Pass a Secession Ordinance in the Maryland Legislature.

Threatened Attack on Cairo and Bird's Point, &c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

THE JACOBINS AGAIN AT WORK—GEN. McCLELLAN MANEUVERED BY THE KNATIVES POLITICIANS.

Already, in the very hour of the revival of public confidence upon the assumption of the command of the army of the Potomac by Gen. McClellan, the politicians are making mischief by their untimely and ill-boding interference. Yesterday Gen. McClellan was informed that it was the desire of the President and the Cabinet that the whole responsibility of the organization of the army be to command should devolve upon him alone, and that, consequently, he should be fully empowered to make his own selection of all division and brigade commanders. It is acknowledged that General McClellan has the ability to make proper selections, and it is evident that for his own reputation, as well as to insure success, he would exercise extraordinary care in selecting able, efficient and reliable officers. It is known, also, that he has won the confidence, not only of the people, but of the whole army, and that, with a knowledge that their brigade and division commanders were selected by General McClellan, the soldiers would go into action with an assurance that they would be led to victory, and not to slaughter and defeat. The intimation that the whole care of making these selections was to be confided to General McClellan has done much mischief, and if not checked, will do much more. The administration has been clothed with all the power necessary for the prosecution of the war to a successful and glorious result. If it will now divide the responsibility of the military operations to the politicians, all will be well; but if the military is to be made their plaything, none can foretell the result.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN A REBEL BATTERY AND THE GUNBOATS RELIANCE AND YANKEE.

Yesterday a new rebel battery on the Potomac, a short distance below Aquia creek, was discovered by the Potomac fleet. The gunboat Reliance and steamer Yankee proceeded to engage the battery, at a distance of two-thirds of a mile from the shore. Their fire was answered by three rifled twelve pounders in the battery. The Yankee was struck just forward of the pilot house, her shot lodging in the storage room, but doing no great amount of damage. The Reliance was not hit. The gunboats, using twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, threw round shot and shell, and their shells were seen bursting immediately over the rebel battery and in the camp in the rear. The Potomac fleet and the Philadelphia fleet were in the neighborhood, but took no part in the engagement. What was the extent of the damage to the rebels is not known.

The Reliance came up during the night for a supply of coal, and returned this morning.

The Potomac fleet is indefatigable in the performance of this river police duty. Nothing larger than a common wharfed can possibly escape its vigilance.

ARRIVAL OF A SOLDIER FROM CENTREVILLE—CONFIRMATION OF COLONEL WOOD OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Stinebaugh, of the United States Army, made his way yesterday from Centerville, and has arrived here. He saw Colonel Wood, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment, at that place on Saturday. He was wounded, but doing well, and in good spirits. The Colonel was four days in the woods, with two of his men. One of his men went out to get some water, and was arrested. All of the wounded there were well. The rebels had a pretty large force there and also at Fairfax.

ARRIVAL OF COL. STONE—GEN. BANKS' POSITION.

Col. Stone, commanding the division which has been stationed at the Point of Rocks, but which is now in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, arrived here to-day, having left there last evening.

Gen. Banks has not evacuated Harper's Ferry. A portion of his forces have taken position on the Maryland side, where they are strongly fortified and intrenched. Col. Stone states that Gen. Banks occupies a most favorable position, and will be able to defend himself in every emergency if attacked. He is receiving reinforcements daily.

As to the rebel forces, very little is known. The most exaggerated stories are constantly brought in by spies and others, but very little credence can be attached to them.

Nothing was known of the rebel movements at Lees

burg. Col. Stone says they have only two or three regiments there. He doubts whether there are any more than that now. No apprehension, therefore, need be entertained respecting our forces at Harper's Ferry.

THE REPORTS RESPECTING THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

The rumors current, there during several days past of an intention on the part of General Beauregard to effect a crossing into Maryland, at or near Edward's Ferry or any other point above the District of Columbia, are now generally discredited. The simple fact that the rebels have not crossed over and made a descent on the federal capital before this in the apparently indefensible position of that wing of our line is considered as proof positive that they would place themselves at the mercy of Lieutenant General Scott, who doubtless would not be depressed should they try such an experiment. As for the rebels moving on Washington by way of our intrenchments, across the river, either at Arlington Heights or Alexandria, the idea is considered preposterous, as they would in such a case be more effectively routed from our defenses than were our forces from there in the late battle of Bull Run. No one believes that General Beauregard, or any other of the rebel commanders would commit so grave a blunder. The present condition of our lines across the river indicates that a forward rather than a retrograde movement is contemplated by the commander of our army of the Potomac.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

In accordance with the request of President Lincoln, several of the Congressional delegates have furnished him with lists of suitable persons in their States to be appointed to the higher military grades. The President merely asks this to assist him in making his selection, and it is not considered conclusive, as officers of volunteer regiments will, according to recent orders, be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of Lieut. General Scott as to their fitness for the positions assigned them, and the officers found to be incompetent are to be rejected. Besides, the government, it is understood, has assured Gen. McClellan of its readiness to accept of him the very best material in men in selecting able, efficient and reliable officers.

NEW YORK CANDIDATES FOR BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The New York delegation met this morning for the purpose of naming, in accordance with the request of the President, persons to be appointed to the position of Brigadier General. The following names were presented: James S. Wallace, John H. Mendenhall, Professor Mitchell, George Merrill, Major James J. Peck, Professor Quincy, Colonel T. Davis, Edmund Ross, Colonel William B. Burnett, E. L. Veale, John A. Denker, Lewis Phillips, John C. Clark, Charles S. Stewart, C. C. August, George S. Stearns, E. K. Schuler, General Duryee, Major James J. Peck, R. R. Van Hook, Colonel H. W. Slocum, Major Abner Doubleday, Colonel William B. Burnett, General Lewis Wallace, John A. Denker, Lewis Phillips, John C. Clark, Charles S. Stewart, Colonel Duryee.

TO-MORROW THE DELEGATION MEET AGAIN, WHEN A SELECTION OF EIGHT OR TEN WILL BE MADE FROM THE ABOVE NAMES.

COLONEL McCLELLAN, OF ILLINOIS, A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Douglas democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that though their party have largely contributed volunteers for the war they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated, in part, by the selection of Col. McClellan, of Illinois, a member of the House of Representatives, as a Brigadier General.

COLONEL LANDER APPOINTED A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Frederick W. Lander was this forenoon appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He will have command of the Rhode Island and part of the Massachusetts regiments. The appointment, which will be approved by the people, was made by the earnest recommendations of General McClellan, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Senator Carlisle, of Virginia. General Lander was previously offered the command of the Rhode Island troops by Governor Sprague.

THE COLONEL OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTH.

Governor Isaac I. Stevens has agreed to accept the command of the New York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders). He was tendered the command of a Rhode Island regiment, but his acceptance of that of the Seventy-ninth was insisted upon by the Secretary of War.

THE COLONEL OF THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The colonel of the Third Rhode Island regiment has been tendered to Captain Robert P. Lawton, of Newport, a fine soldier and excellent officer, whose experience in the Mexican war will be of service in the present campaign.

GENERAL SCOTT'S VIEWS ON THE PUBLICATION OF REGIMENTAL AND BRIGADE REPORTS.

General Scott is greatly incensed at the publication of copies of the official reports of regimental and brigade commanders. He objects to it as improper, unumitary, ill-timed and mischievous. He has directed strict orders to be promulgated prohibiting the publication of these reports.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the conflicting amendments of the Army bill met this morning, and arranged the matter to the satisfaction of both committees, by retaining the pay of the retiring officers in both the military and naval services.

APPOINTMENT OF WEST POINT AND NAVAL CADETSHIP.

The President has issued a proclamation for the appointment of West Point cadets, made vacant by the withdrawal of West Point cadets, made vacant by the withdrawal of West Point cadets, made vacant by the withdrawal of West Point cadets.

SENATOR BAKER AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A BRIGADE.

Senator E. D. Baker has been authorized to increase his regiment to a brigade, and to receive one regiment of cavalry. The Senator commanded the Second Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war. He acted as Brigadier General after General Shields fell at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and directed the Mexican left wing, capturing a battery of five pieces at the point of the bayonet.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The United States paymaster is busy at work paying off the troops in this department. The First Massachusetts regiment, located at Fort Albany, were paid off to-day by Major May; the Fourteenth New York State Militia were paid for the month of June by Major Cook; the Second Vermont volunteers will be paid to-morrow by the same paymaster; the Twenty-seventh regiment, New York volunteers will be paid to-morrow or next day by Major W. E. Haines. Major Cook, after paying off the New York Fourteenth, said they were the most intelligent soldiers he had seen since the opening of the campaign. Every man in the regiment, excepting three, signed his name, a thing uncommon among soldiers, and in a style of chivalry highly creditable. The aggregate amount of money paid to the troops to-day was about \$109,000.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Capt. Fox, the highly efficient and popular chief clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the recent law creating that office.

ARREST OF ALLEGED TRAITORS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The official correspondence several days ago having been organized, with Mr. Potter as chairman, for the purpose of detecting those in the employment of the government who are secretly aiding the rebels, and playing traitor to the government from which they receive their support, has not been idle. Ample evidence has been obtained of the complicity of a number of government employees with the rebels. At the instance of this committee, the persons—Henry Dudley, Isaac Miller, Benjamin Harrison, Melville Moran, Lewis Locke, Peter McGinnis, Alfred Zeigle, Thomas Simmons, and S. Andrews—all employed in the Ordnance Department at the United States Arsenal here, have been arrested. The fact that bonds have been discovered filled with sand and strewn will explain how much mischief disloyal men are capable of doing when employed at the arsenal.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

About six government clerks have resigned to-day, owing to the passage of the Virginia ordinance, providing that any citizen of that Commonwealth holding any office under the government of the United States after to-morrow shall be forever banished from that State, and is declared an alien and enemy, and further, any citizen who may hereafter undertake to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, in addition

to the penalties above prescribed, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property confiscated to the use of the State. Other resignations will probably take place to-morrow, owing to this ordinance.

THE COMMANDER OF THE WAR STEAMER PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Morris, of New York, has been ordered to the command of the new steamer Pennsylvania, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be ready for her trial trip during the next two weeks.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is believed that Congress will adjourn without fail on Friday next.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned, but the President declined to furnish the information asked for, deeming that to do so would be incompatible with the public interests.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day, to afford an opportunity to General Lane to present his objections to the decision agreed upon yesterday. He denied the authenticity of the proclamation issued over his name as Brigadier General of the United States, and declared that he had not authorized such use of his name. He had no intention to abandon his seat in the Senate. The Committee adjourned without any further action. It is believed that the agreement to report in favor of Mr. Stanton, the contestant, will not be carried out.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

The bill which has passed both houses, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers, is in accordance with the reforms instituted by Major General McClellan, and is a measure highly commended by all friends of civil order and military discipline. That commander has issued orders restricting the sale of both officers and privates from their camps, and has appointed Colonel Provost Marshal of the city.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS UNDER HENRY A. WISE.

CHARLESTON, Va., July 30, 1861.

We have existing rumors here to-day of an engagement between Colonel Taylor, of the Seventh Ohio regiment, at the head of 3,000 Virginia troops, and Governor Wise at the head of 7,000 rebels, at Bull Run, in which 600 of our men and 1,000 of the enemy were killed. Wise is retreating.

I give this for what it is worth. If the report is true, the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1861.

It proves to be untrue that the rebels gave the Union troops at Newport News notice to quit. The rebel flag of truce was sent in for another purpose. A lieutenant of the Naval Brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News. He reports that there is a large body of rebels near Newmarket Bridge.

The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rebel cannon in the fort, and the recent mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Major Wadsworth has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Captain Halliday.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore, with Col. Duryee's regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes were on board, who had sought refuge on board, were pointed out to the police by the colored men, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 30, 1861.

The whole army save three companies of the Massachusetts Second, are lying on the other side of the Potomac. General Banks has his headquarters at a farm house about two miles below the ferry.

His disposition of troops and the management of the army has so far given great satisfaction to officers and men. A man of intelligence from near Winchester came in last night, who says that not less than forty dead and one hundred wounded were carried from Strasburg, the northern terminus of the Monocacy Junction railroad, to near Winchester, where they were taken care of. Most of these were from the neighborhood of Charleston, Martinsburg and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Captain Greville, were so badly cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The Captain ran at the first charge, saying that he could stand bullets but not bayonets.

The Second Virginia regiment, under Colonel Allen, is most seriously wounded. The men are disheartened with their officers, and are unwilling to go further. They cannot retreat in the valley of Virginia.

There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia. These escape and return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, no discipline prevailing. None of the enemy but rebel scouts are seen anywhere in this region. Reinforcements by Hagerstown and Baltimore are coming in so rapidly that scarcely will the three months' campaign be missed.

OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTIVE MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT HARPER'S FERRY—A PRISONER FROM THE REBELS—THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN—THREATENED ATTACK BY THE REBELS, ETC.

Military movements here are of a character that will not admit of general publicity. General Banks was on horseback nearly all last night, listing the various posts, and the positions of the rebels. He is in the best of guard. They are a fine and effective force, of some eighty men—very much attached to their late commander, General Patterson.

Among the persons under parole here is Mr. George H. Hays, who has just passed through the Confederate lines. He was not at liberty by General Banks, no charge being alleged against him. He is a member of the General Staff, and is now at Harper's Ferry for a few days, in order to recruit his health, which is somewhat impaired.

We have some fresh accounts from the rebel side relative to the battle of Sunday, the 21st of July, at Bull Run. It is stated that the fortunes of the day were decided by the action of the cavalry. The rebels, in the field of a brigade of rebels under command of Colonel Arnold Elzey, formerly of the United States Army, and the late First Virginia Cavalry, were defeated by the Union cavalry.

A collision on the Manassas Railroad, on the day of the fight, prevented the full force under General Johnston participating in the battle.

The following is a copy of a note from a rebel officer to a friend in the Union service, referring to the fact of finding the body of a relative on the battle field at Bull Run.

Dear Warren—I found your poor unfortunate brother dead on the battle field, yesterday. We gave him a soldier's grave, and read the burial service of the Episcopal Church over it. He will be laid in the graveyard at Annapolis to-day. I will write you on full particulars in a few days. Your affectionate cousin, ARTHUR M. C. WASHINGTON, RANGER, 1st, Washington, D. C.

We are expecting an attack from the rebels, who are said to be preparing to move on to the city in four miles distant. They will be warmly welcomed.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, July 30, 1861.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, has returned to Nashville.

The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after advising the rebel government to issue \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Hon. Robert Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the State of Georgia, and Hon. E. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, succeeds him.

The government gunboats here crossed Fort Mifflin bar to New Albany yesterday, where they will be engaged. The Memphis Arsenal, in urging planters to keep their cotton at home, says—"Should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say four hundred thousand bales, and be stored in our warehouses, this fall, the temptation to the enemy to easy its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the North next winter. It should be tantamount indeed to offering \$20,000,000 for invasion of the Mississippi valley, and for a successful invasion against Memphis."

A despatch from Richmond to the Charleston Courier of the 28th says—Colonel Wade Hampton and General E. M. Smith, who were wounded at Bull Run, are recovering.

The same despatch says—The Union loss at Manassas Junction was about 800 killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 prisoners. The rebel loss is about 200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, (rep.) of Md., said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity. The President's act in suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a necessary and proper measure, and he would support it. He said he was not a patriot there; and that feeling in the State is prevalent to-day; yet he thought that State had been subjected to a position of oppression. He was not willing to sanction any violation of the principles of civil liberty. He referred to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in this State with no warrant of law, but on the information of base and unprincipled informers, to gratify private malice and to suppress the free press. The President's act was a necessary and proper measure, and he would support it.

Mr. OLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., said he did not suppose that this bill would require discussion. The remarks of the gentleman from Missouri in keeping with his remarks here. The bill did not require any man to renounce allegiance to his State, and interfere with it in any way; but it did provide that the constitution, and laws, and all other rights of the people should be preserved. He would support the bill.

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power of the President, and authorized him to select cadets, not from the Congressional districts, but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to its passage without debate.

Mr. OLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., wished to make an inquiry. Mr. VALLANBROUGH, (rep.) of Va., said he would be glad to answer any inquiry. He said he would be glad to answer any inquiry.

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